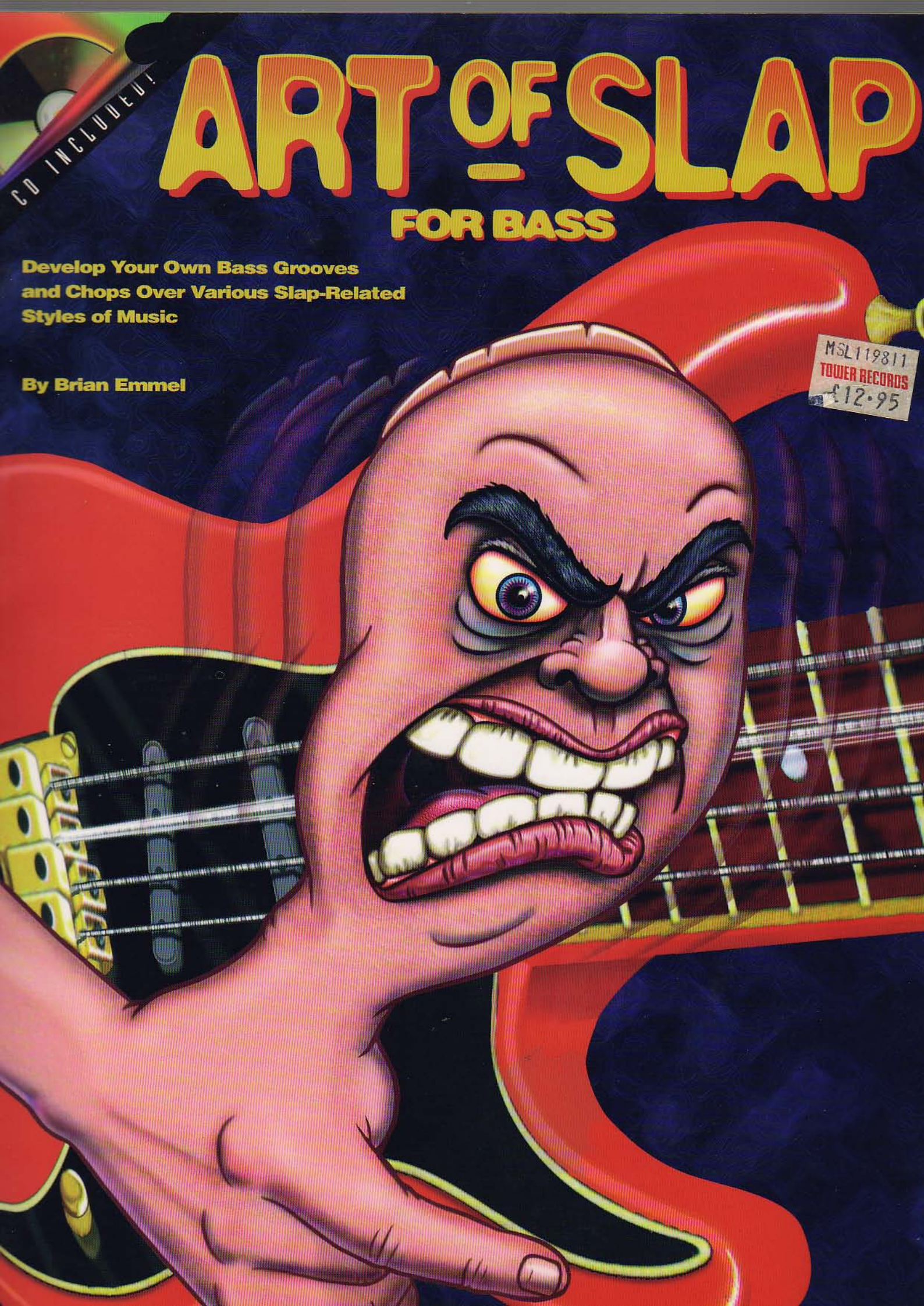


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ART OF SLAP

FOR BASS

**Develop Your Own Bass Grooves
and Chops Over Various Slap-Related
Styles of Music**

By Brian Emmel

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**Develop Your Own Bass Grooves and Chops Over Various
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By Brian Emmel



Brian Emmel can be reached by e-mail at: BEMMEL3694@AOL.com
Brian's newest's CD release are: Johari's Window; & The Invention of Monsters

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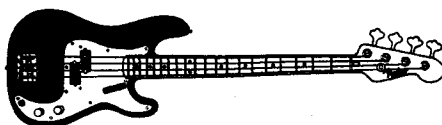
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Introduction

How to Use This Book

This book is designed for the advanced beginner to intermediate player.

The main objective to this method of slap is based around the understanding, and application of **MODES**. The focus is on the concept of groove sculpting from the modes, **not** on the actual right and left hand techniques.

In order to benefit from this book you will need to understand **Rhythm Notation**. Tablature is provided for those of you who do not read music notation. I also included a brief glossary of rhythm note and rest values.

This book will most certainly open your mind into the field of options available for you to develop your own bass grooves, and chops over various slap related styles of music.

The CD contains the music for you to:

A) listen to the recorded bass example.

B) observe how it was created.

An explanation of the bass line anatomy is given on the page corresponding to the chart on each following page.

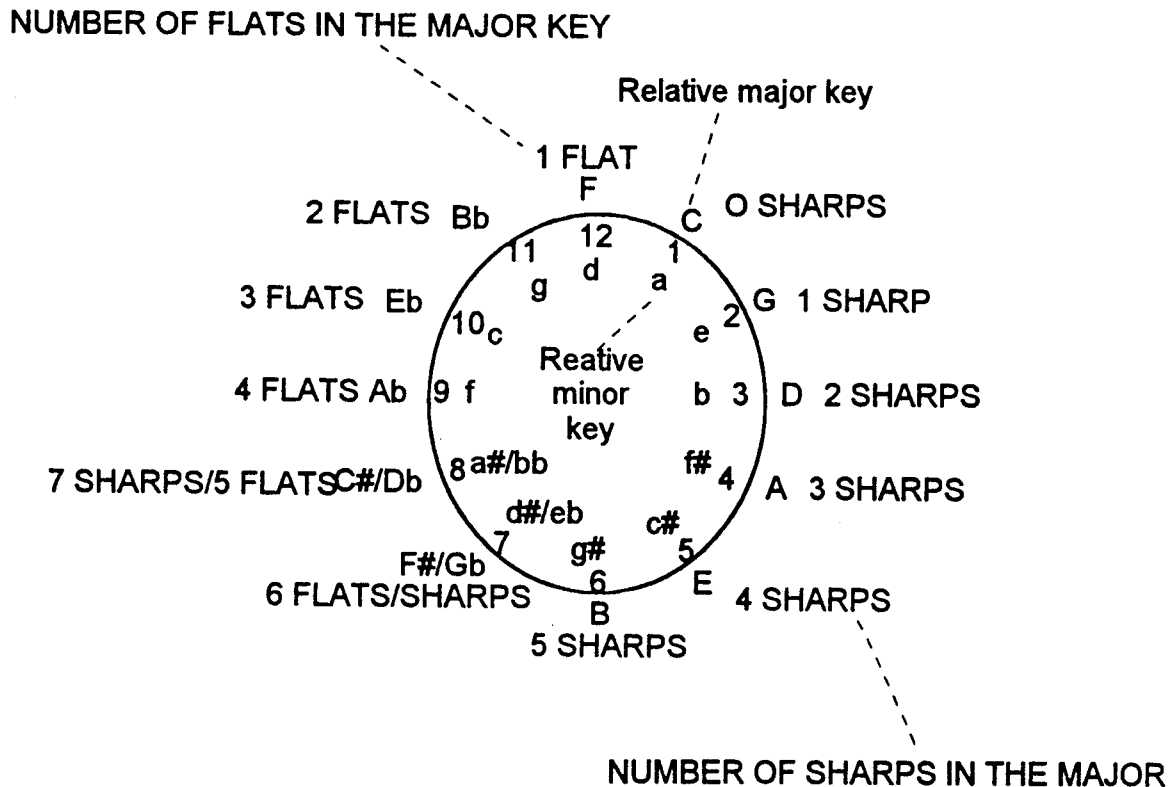
The CD feature allows you to pan the recorded bass line out of the mix and practice crafting your own bass line; simply turn the pan on your CD player to the extreme right.

The box in the left hand column of the page will give the modes that I used to create my bass line or groove over the specific chart on the following page.

The box in the right hand column of the page gives a basic explanation in an anatomical type of outline.

The bottom half of the page was reserved to illustrate the modes in their natural position, where I actually comped my bass parts. The black dots indicate the notes of the modes above and below the tonic. Whether you're a four string, and or five string player, the black dots show the position boundaries to experiment with your own improvisational bass lines.

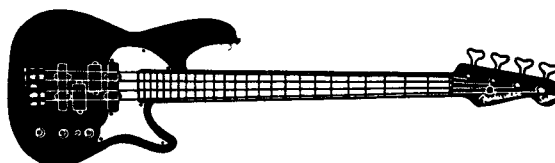
The Circle of Fifths



The Best way to practice. The circle of fifths starts with the key of C. The musical alphabet in this key contains no sharps or flats. The next key will be G, which is five degrees above the key of C. The seventh of each scale is sharped. Therefore, the seventh tone from G in the G scale is F#. The next key is D major. The seventh tone in the D scale is a C#; so we carry over the F# from the G scale, and add it with the C# (seventh in D). Remember to always carry over the previous sharps to the next key in the circle of fifths. This is the only difference between each scale or key. Every time we go up to the next key, we will add a sharp to the seventh degree.

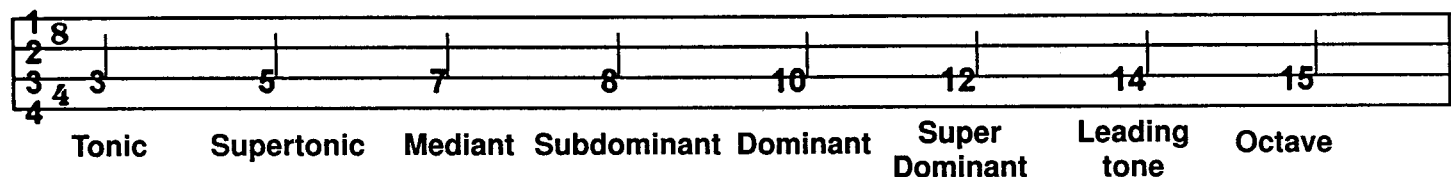
The Musical Alphabet makes it easy to learn the notes contained in each key. A B C D E F G, are the seven natural notes contained in the key of C major (all the white keys on a piano). These seven notes also become **Tonics** for seven of twelve keys of music. The remaining five notes: A#/Bb C#/Db D#/Eb F#/Gb G#/Ab (all the black keys on the piano), are also known as **Enharmonics** until they are placed into their natural scale or keys.

Knowledge of all twelve keys helps one to understand modes, and their function in the keys. I recommend starting with the key of C major, and working clockwise in the circle.



Definition of Scale Degrees

Scales and modes are constructed from half and whole step interval combinations.
This illustration uses the C major key as a global example.



Tonic: means tone, which in turn indicates the main tone or root tone of the scale.

Supertonic: super is a prefix meaning “above”. Therefore supertonic indicates the tone above the tone, or the tone above the tonic.

Mediant: refers to the third, E, which derives from the tonic triad C-E-G which constructs a C major chord. Mediant means middle or center.

Subdominant: means the dominant below the dominant. It’s harmonic function is valued a little less than the dominant in major and minor keys.

Dominant: because of it’s harmonic omnipotence in major and minor keys. It is also known as the key center.

Super Dominant: Dominant “above” the dominant, the sixth degree also can change the major key to it’s relative minor key, which introduces a whole new harmonic scale structure. The harmonic minor scale.

Leading Tone: the word “leading” implying an impending resolution to the octave.

Octave: oct-meaning eight, this is the eighth tone of the scale, same tone as the tonic.

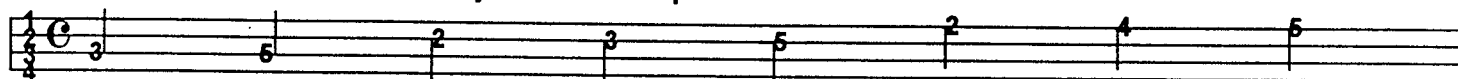


CD Track list:

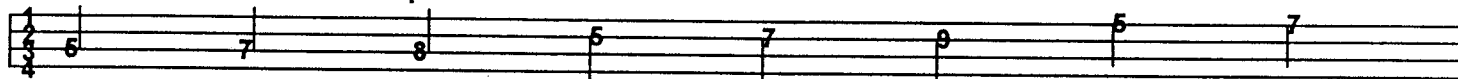
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1, Beginning Monologue | 9, Funky Brewster |
| 2, Tuning | 10, Emma’s Dilemma |
| 3, Einstein’s Song | 11, Dali’s Llama |
| 4, Frank & Stein | 12, House 4 Sale |
| 5, Fro Lik | 13, House Party |
| 6, Danger in the Undertow | 14, Genitourinary Man |
| 7, Rap it Up | 15, Beheaded Chicken Dance |
| 8, Rap it Up 2 | 16, Ending Monologue |

Modes

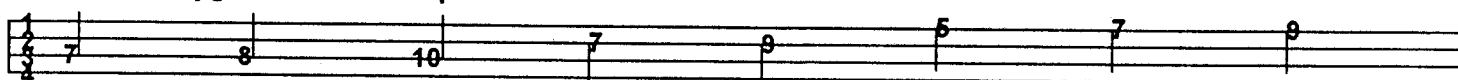
1. C Ionian mode/natural major scale - 1st position



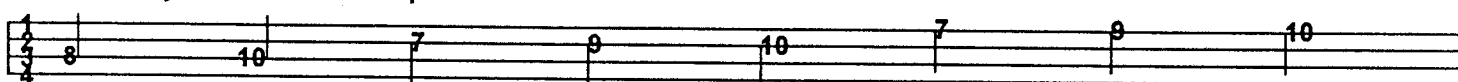
2. D Dorian mode - 5th position



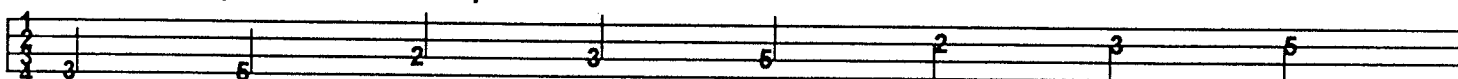
3. E Phrygian mode - 7th position



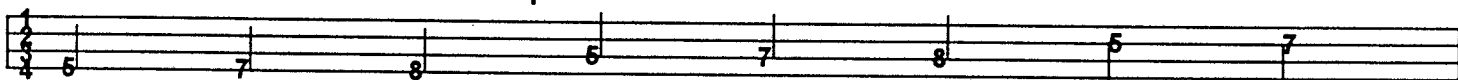
4. F Lydian mode - 7th position



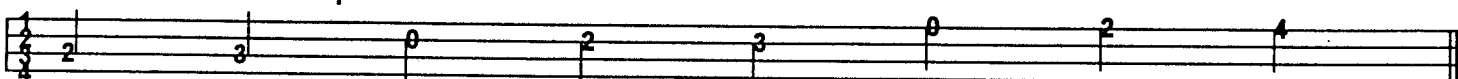
5. G Mixolydian mode - 2nd position



6. A Aeolian/Natural minor - 5th position



7. B Locrian - 2nd position



Positions are marked by indicating the placement of the 1st or index finger

The above examples of the seven modes are illustrated in the key of C major.

A mode is merely a scale beginning on various degrees, or intervals within the major scale, also known as the Ionian mode.

One should practice playing the modes from each scale degree of the major scale:

Tonic/Ionian

Supertonic/Dorian

Mediant/Phrygian

Subdominant/Lydian

Dominant/Mixolydian

Superdominant/Aeolian

Leading Tone/Locrian

Ascend to it's octave, and descend back to it's root tone.

Concentrate on it's sound or melodic content. This is great ear training. This allows one to learn the effects each mode has when played over a specific piece of music.

Finally, practice the modes in all twelve major keys.

See *The Circle of Fifths*.

Einstein's Song

The Modes And Keys Used:

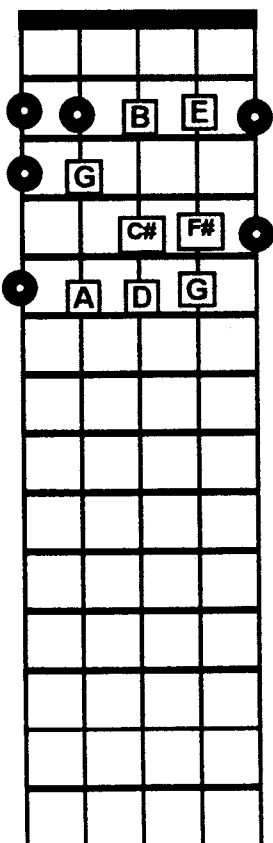


The Art of The Slap:

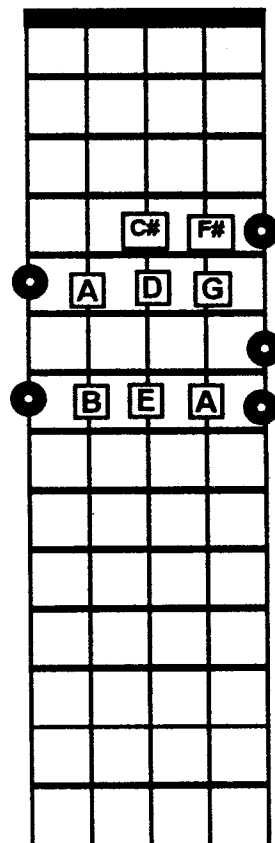
The bass lines on this chart are crafted from modal substitutions. Substitutions in this application merely means that we use a different tone arrangement other than the fundamental arrangement over the chord changes. For example: A7sus, belongs to the key of D, which we'd primarily use the A Mixolydian mode to comp our bass line; instead we sub the A Mixolydian arrangement for the G Lydian modal arrangement; which also belongs to the key of D, to comp our bass line.

Over the Dm7/11 we'll use both, the fundamental mode of D Aeolian and F Ionian over the last eight bars; both modes belonging to the key of F.

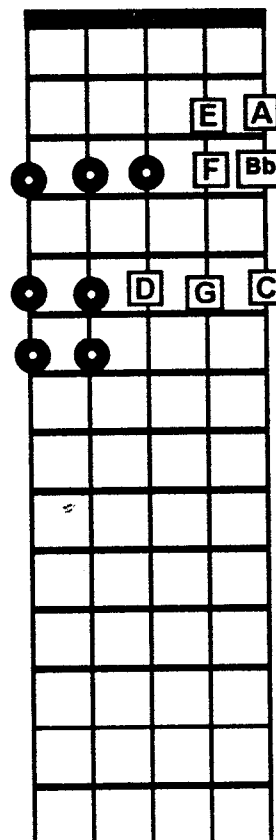
G Lydian



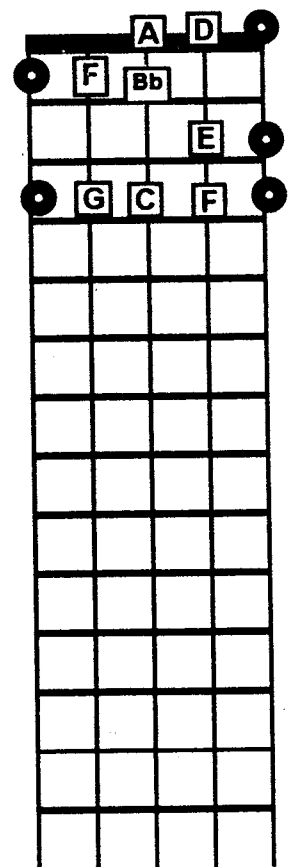
A Mixolydian



D Aeolian



F Ionian



Einstein's Song

Musical notation for the first system of "Einstein's Song". The system consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure is labeled with the chord $A^7_{\text{sus}}^4$ and the second measure with A^7 . The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

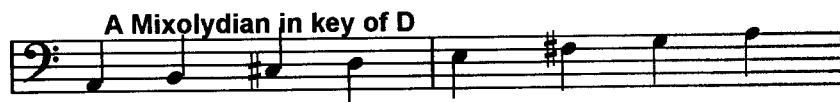
Musical notation for the second system of "Einstein's Song". The system consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure is labeled with the chord $A^7_{\text{sus}}^4$ and the second measure with A^7 . The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Musical notation for the third system of "Einstein's Song". The system consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure is labeled with the chord $Dm^{7/11}$. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Musical notation for the fourth system of "Einstein's Song". The system consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure is labeled with the chord $Dm^{7/11}$. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Frank & Stein

The Modes And Keys Used:



The Art of The Slap:

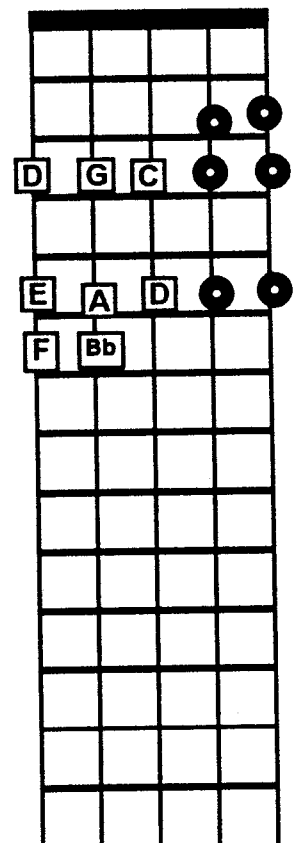
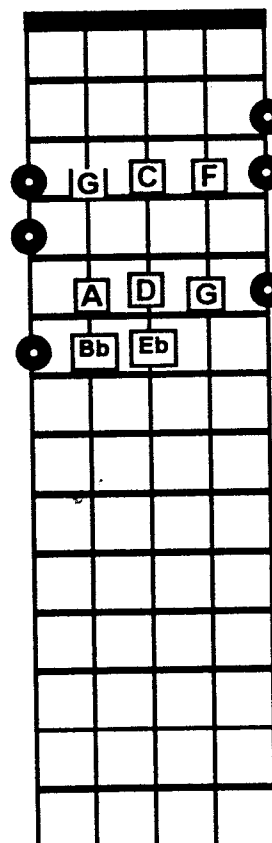
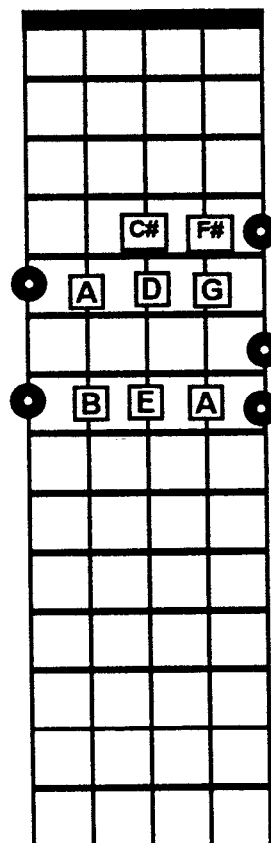
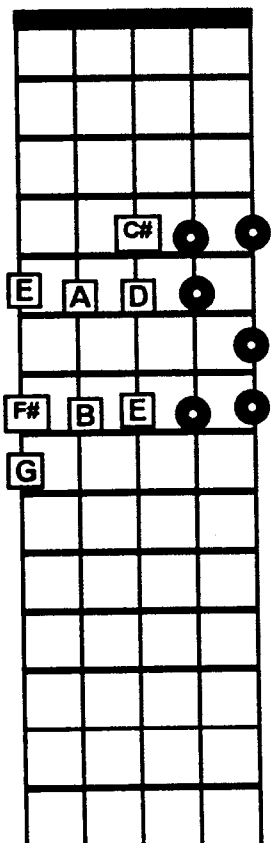
The bass lines on this chart are crafted from modal substitutions. Substitutions in this application merely means that we use a different tone arrangement other than the fundamental arrangement over the chord changes. For example: A7sus, belongs to the key of D, which we'd primarily use the A Mixolydian mode to comp our bass line; instead we sub the A Mixolydian arrangement for the E Dorian modal arrangement; which also belongs to the key of D, to comp our bass line. Over the Dm7/11 we'll use the fundamental mode of D Aeolian and exchange G Aeolian over the same Dm7/11 chord; here we use the cross modulation method from fundamental key of F to the sub key of Bb.

E Dorian

A Mixolydian

G Aeolian

D Aeolian



Frank & Stein

(This one's a monster)

Musical notation system 1, measures 1-4. Chords: A⁷_{SUS}⁴ (measures 1-2), A⁷ (measures 3-4). The notation includes a bass staff and a guitar staff with fret numbers (4, 5, 7) and a 3/4 time signature.

Musical notation system 2, measures 5-8. Chords: A_{SUS}⁴ (measures 5-6), A⁷ (measures 7-8). The notation includes a bass staff and a guitar staff with fret numbers (4, 5, 7) and a 3/4 time signature.

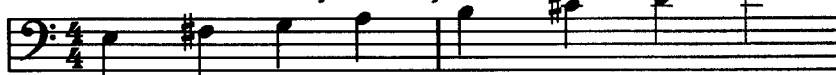
Musical notation system 3, measures 9-12. Chord: Dm^{7/11}. The notation includes a bass staff and a guitar staff with fret numbers (3, 6) and a 3/4 time signature.

Musical notation system 4, measures 13-16. Chord: Dm^{7/11}. The notation includes a bass staff and a guitar staff with fret numbers (3, 6) and a 3/4 time signature.

Fro Lik

The Modes And Keys Used:

E Dorian in the key of D Major



G Lydian in the key of D Major



A Mixolydian in the key of D Major



B Mixolydian in the key of E Major



The Art Of The Slap:

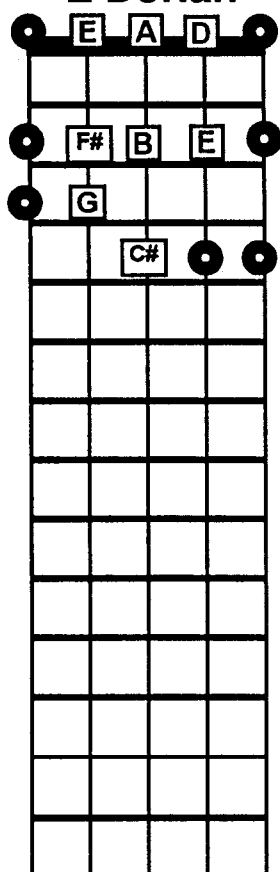
Fro-Lik is a disco chart. The bass lines are crafted from traditional disco licks, which incorporate a lot of root and perfect eighth intervals, A.K.A. (octaves).

The groove is usually eighth note rhythms, and is played with staccato, or quick released notes.

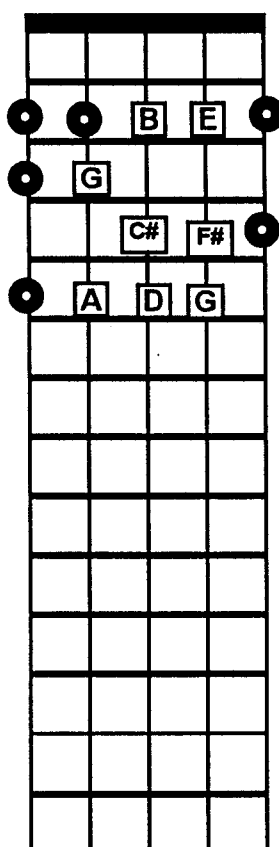
Although the style is primarily octave playing, the E Dorian mode can be used to spice up the groove, suggested for fills. Also, the E Aeolian mode, which is the E Natural minor scale can be applied.

A Mixolydian coming out of the key of D can be used over the A and G chords. And B Mixolydian over the B7 chord transition into the song pick-up at bar eight.

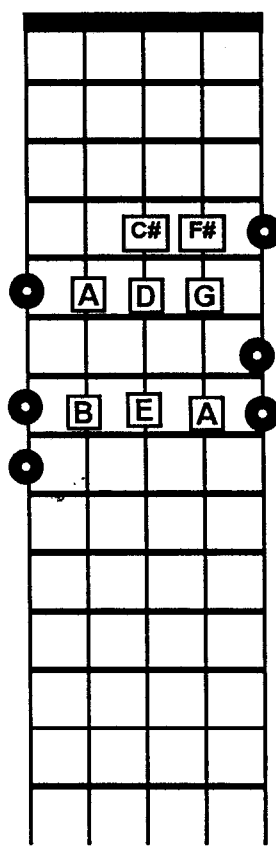
E Dorian



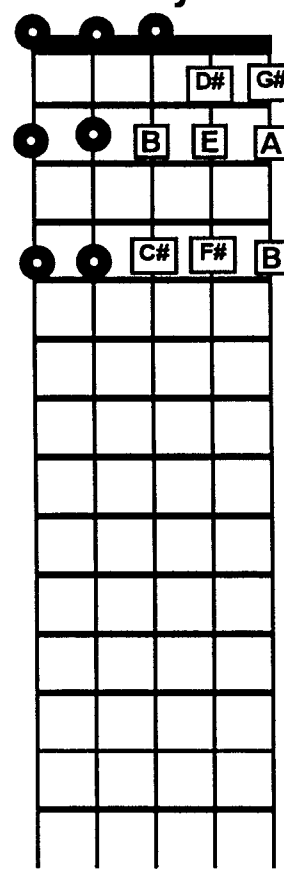
G Lydian



A Mixolydian



B Mixolydian



Fro Lik

The musical score for "Fro Lik" is presented in a system of five systems, each containing a guitar staff (top) and a bass staff (bottom). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various chords and fret numbers for both instruments.

System 1: Chords: Em, A, G, Em, A, G. The guitar staff features a series of eighth notes, while the bass staff uses a combination of eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 2: Chords: Em, A, G, Em, B⁷. The guitar staff continues with eighth notes, and the bass staff introduces a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes.

System 3: Chords: Em, G. The guitar staff features a series of eighth notes, and the bass staff uses a combination of eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 4: Chords: A, Em. The guitar staff features a series of eighth notes, and the bass staff uses a combination of eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 5: Chords: Em, G. The guitar staff features a series of eighth notes, and the bass staff uses a combination of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Danger In The Undertow

The Modes And Keys Used:

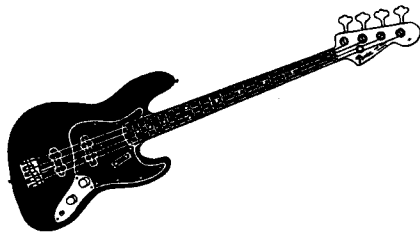
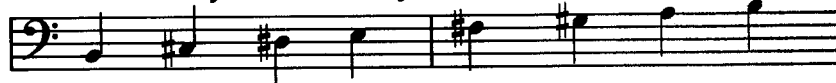
E Aolian in the key of G/Eminor



A Mixolydian in key of D



B Mixolydian in the key of E/ Eminor



The Art of The Slap:

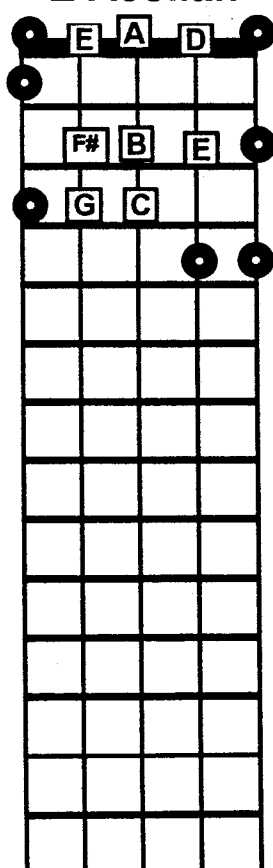
This is a great example of how the modes can be used to develop a simple melodic bass line.

The chart is based in the key of E minor, the B7 chord in the key of E actually acts as a secondary dominant chord; although it can be observed as the five chord in the key of E minor, which is relative to the key of G.

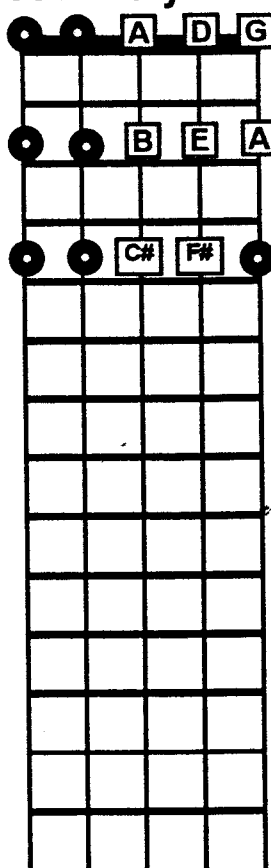
In bars 9-11, we have a "false modulation," or a chromatic movement from the Dma7/9 to the Dbm7 to the Cma7 to the B7. The B7 is also the five chord to the one chord in E minor.

I also intended this arrangement to be played from open position, to practice on open note control.

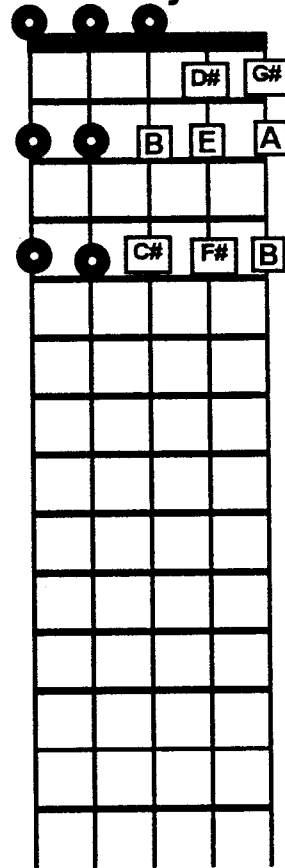
E Aeolian



A Mixolydian



B Mixolydian



Danger In The Undertow

Em⁹ A⁷ Em⁹ A⁷

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Chords: Em⁹, A⁷, Em⁹, A⁷.

Em⁹ A⁷ Em⁹ A⁷

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Chords: Em⁹, A⁷, Em⁹, A⁷.

Dmaj^{7/9} C[♭]m⁷ Cmaj⁷ B⁷

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Chords: Dmaj^{7/9}, C[♭]m⁷, Cmaj⁷, B⁷.

Rap It Up

The Modes And Keys Used:

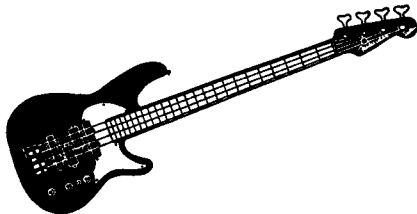
E Dorian in key of D



E Aeolian in key of G



E minor Pentatonic



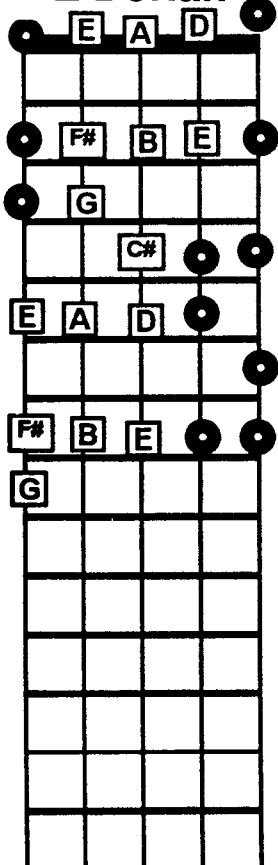
The Art of The Slap:

"Rap it Up" (1st version) works on the thumb technique. Short note enunciation with the kick drum. This exercise also helps development of open note control muting on the fourth, open E string. Once the thumb locks in tight with the bass drum, experiment with bringing in licks from the E Dorian, and E minor Pentatonic scales for additive flavor over the E minor chord. This exercise also introduces slap and pop techniques over two adjacent strings, (E and A strings).

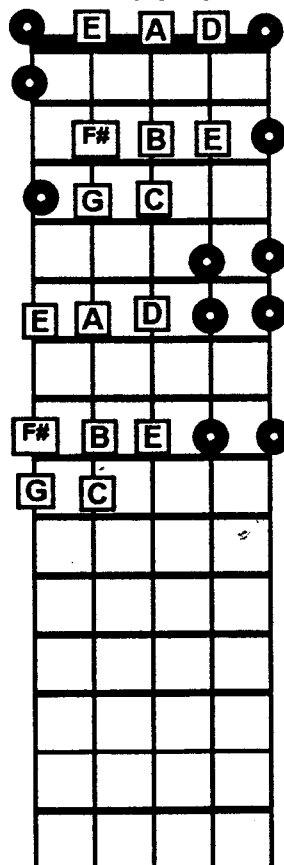
"Rap it Up 2"

Bars nine through sixteen employ the E Natural minor or Aeolian scale. Notice, also, the descending arpeggio licks. Experiment interchanging the modes.

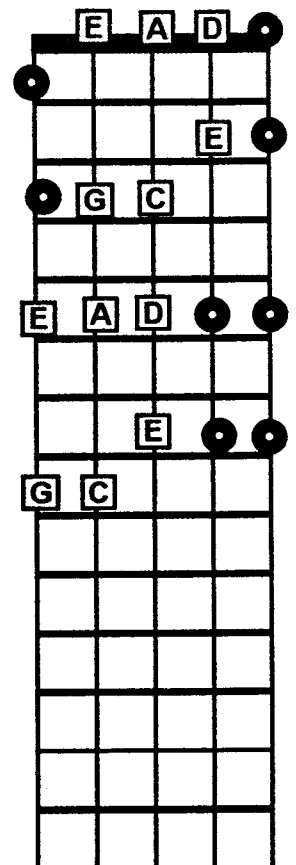
E Dorian



E Aeolian



E Minor Pentatonic



5th position: reserved for five string, 2nd version of the chart, "Rap it Up II."

Rap It Up

Em

Em

Em7

Em7

Rap It Up 2

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass line in 4/4 time, starting with a chord of E minor (Em) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar line in 4/4 time, starting with a chord of E minor (Em) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The guitar line includes a capo 4 frets, indicated by a bracket and the number 4. The bass line and guitar line are written in a simple, clear notation style, with notes and chords clearly visible.

The bass line of 'The Sound of Silence' in E minor is shown in 7/4 time. It features a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a 7/4 time signature. The notation includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature of 7/4.

Em⁷

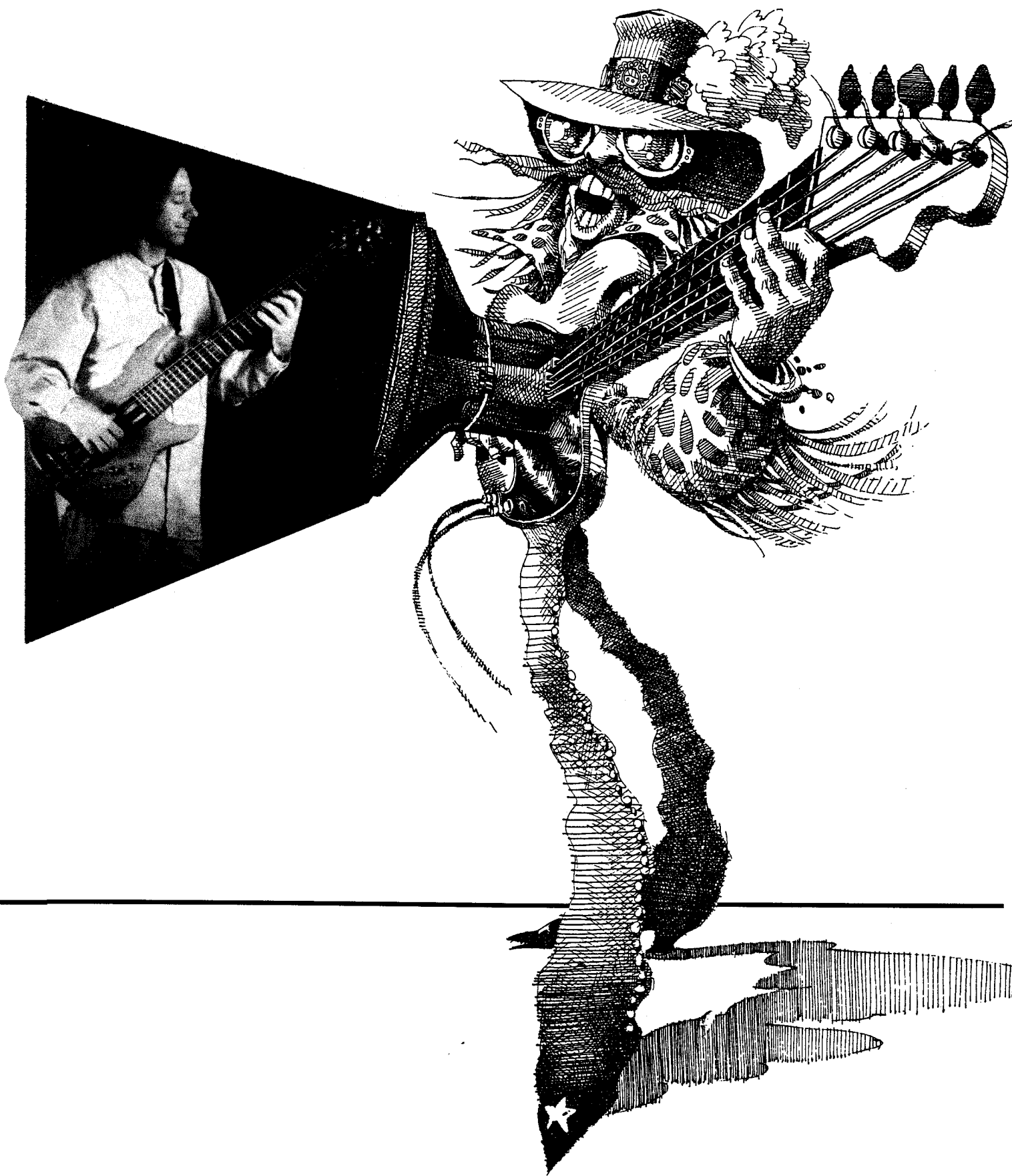


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

5 4 5 7 5 7 7 5 7 8

5 4 5 7 5 7 7 5 7 8

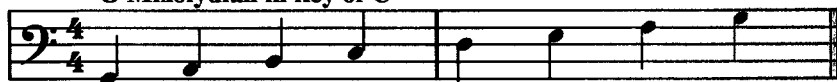
5 4 5 7 5 7 7 5 7 8



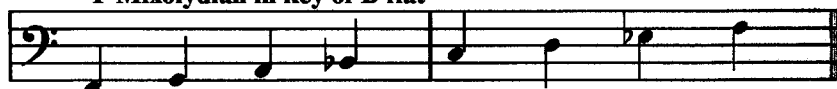
Funky Brewster

The Modes And Keys Used:

G Mixolydian in key of C



F Mixolydian in key of B flat



C Mixolydian in key of F



C Blues



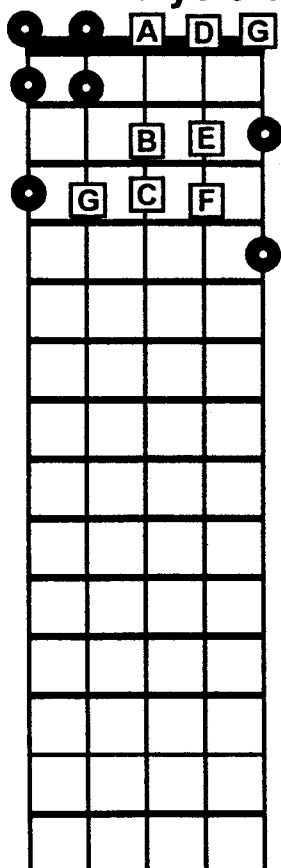
The Art of The Slap:

These bass lines are crafted from the Mixolydian modes; the Mixolydian mode starts on the 5th scale tone in the Natural Major scale. I prefer to call modes, Tone Centers in the Major scale.

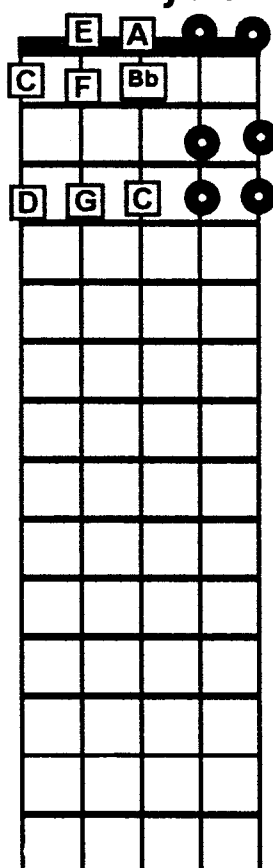
The chart on the next page involves 3 keys of music: The keys are C(G7), F(C7), and B flat(F7). Another way to view this chart is a I-IV-V Blues progression in the key of C Blues; thus using the C Blues scale to comp your bass line.

The tone centers below are spelled out for you, but feel free to improvise with scale tones outside of the highlighted areas (notes above and below the Tone Center or Mode).

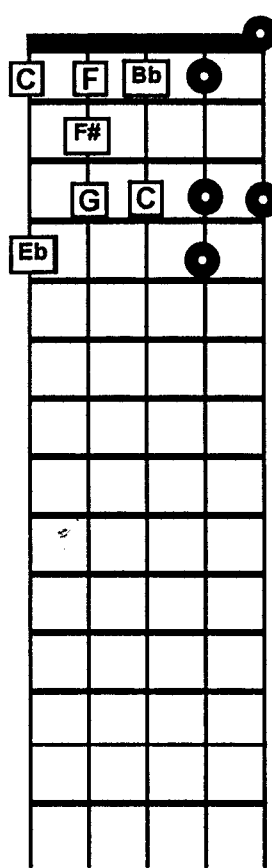
G Mixolydian



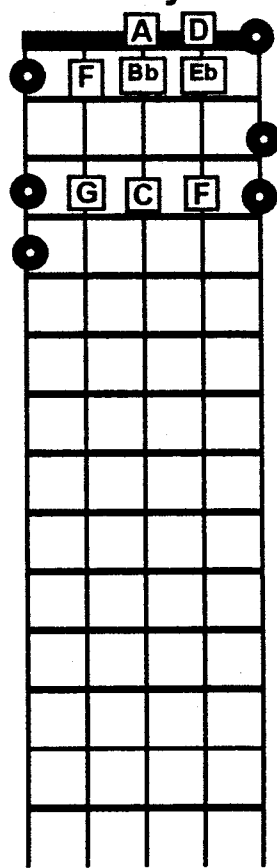
C Mixolydian



C Blues



F Mixolydian



Funky Brewster

First system of musical notation for "Funky Brewster". It consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is in treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system is divided into four measures. Above the first measure is a C^7 chord symbol, above the second is an F^7 chord symbol, and above the third is a C^7 chord symbol. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicated below the notes.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is in treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system is divided into four measures. Above the first measure is a C^7 chord symbol, above the second is an F^7 chord symbol, and above the third is a C^7 chord symbol. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicated below the notes.

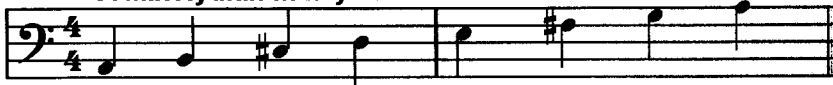
Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is in treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system is divided into four measures. Above the first measure is an F^7 chord symbol, and above the third is a C^7 chord symbol. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicated below the notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is in treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system is divided into four measures. Above the first measure is an F^7 chord symbol, and above the third is a G^7 chord symbol. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicated below the notes.

Emma's Dilemma

The Modes And Keys Used:

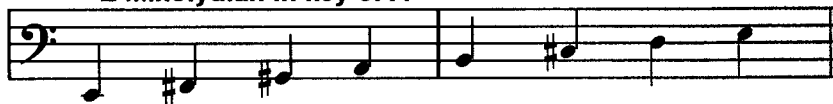
A Mixolydian in key of D



C Mixolydian in key of F



E Mixolydian in key of A



E Dorian in key of D



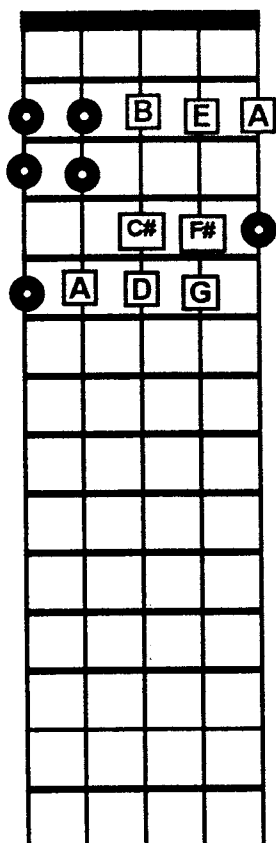
The Art of The Slap:

The bass lines to "Emma's Dilemma" is crafted from the Mixolydian modes, the Mixolydian mode starts on the 5th scale tone in the Natural Major scale. I prefer to call modes, Tone Centers in the Major scale.

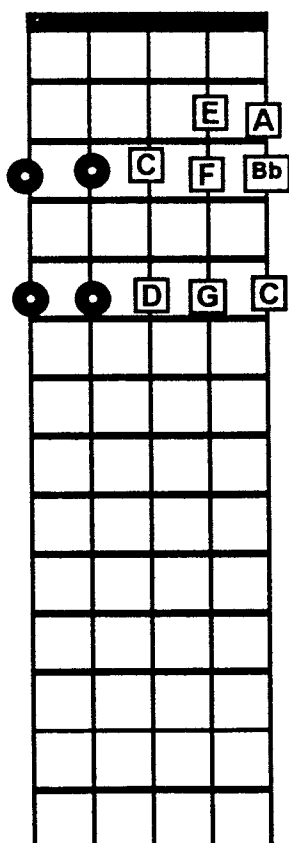
The E Dorian mode comes off the second degree of the D Major scale, and can be used to sub for the E Mixolydian mode, played over the E7 chord.

This chart is composed of all key center, or dominant chord types. The A7 and A7/9 is the key center for the key of D, the C7 for the key of F and the E7 for the key of A.

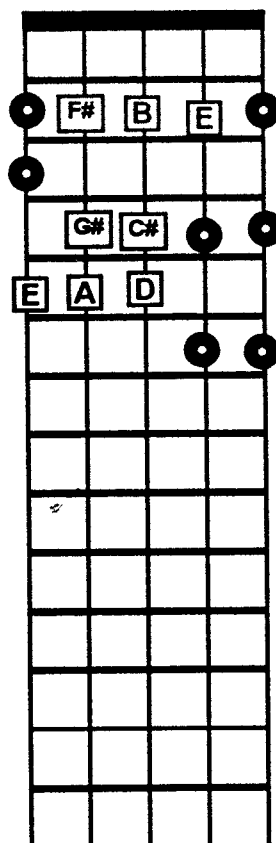
A Mixolydian



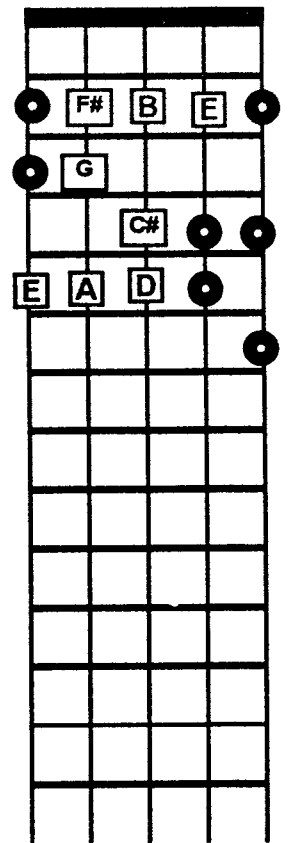
C Mixolydian



E Mixolydian



E Dorian



Emma's Dilemma

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a bass line and a guitar line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The system is divided into four measures. The first measure is marked with a chord of A⁷. The second measure is marked with a chord of C⁷. The third and fourth measures are marked with a chord of E⁷.

Musical notation for the second system, featuring a bass line and a guitar line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The system is divided into four measures. The first measure is marked with a chord of A⁷. The second measure is marked with a chord of A⁷. The third measure is marked with a chord of E⁷. The fourth measure is marked with a chord of E⁷.

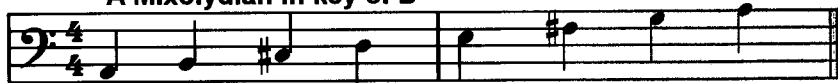
Musical notation for the third system, featuring a bass line and a guitar line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The system is divided into four measures. The first measure is marked with a chord of A⁹. The second measure is marked with a chord of A⁷. The third measure is marked with a chord of A⁷. The fourth measure is marked with a chord of A⁷.

Musical notation for the fourth system, featuring a bass line and a guitar line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The system is divided into four measures. The first measure is marked with a chord of A⁹. The second measure is marked with a chord of A⁷. The third measure is marked with a chord of A⁷. The fourth measure is marked with a chord of E⁷.

Dali's Llama

The Modes And Keys Used:

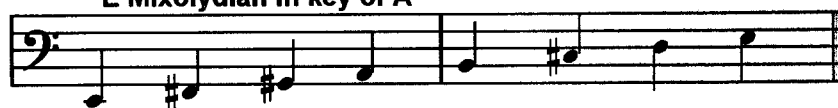
A Mixolydian in key of D



C Mixolydian in key of F



E Mixolydian in key of A



E Dorian in key of D



The Art of The Slap:

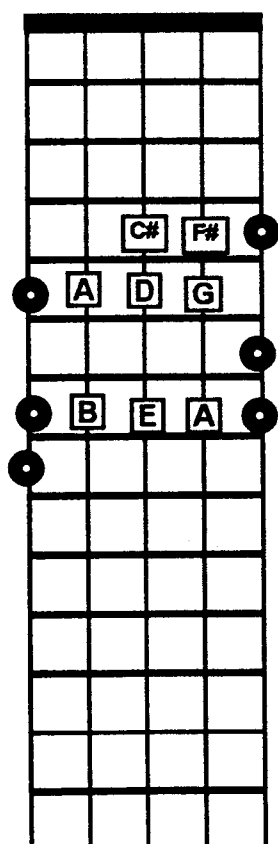
The bass lines to "Dali's Llama" is crafted from the Mixolydian mode. The Mixolydian mode starts on the 5th scale tone in the Natural Major scale.

The E Dorian mode comes off the second degree of the D Major scale, and can be used to sub for the E Mixolydian mode, played over the E7 chord.

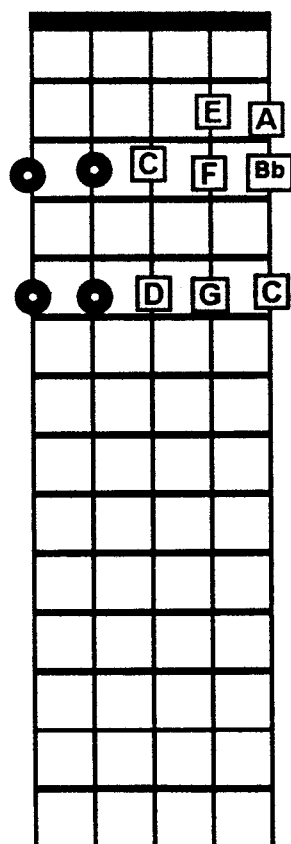
The chart on the next page involves 3 keys of music: the keys are D(A7 chord belongs), F(C7 chord) and A(E7 chord).

The tone centers below are spelled out for you, but feel free to improvise with scale tones outside of the highlighted areas (notes above and below the Tone Center or Mode).

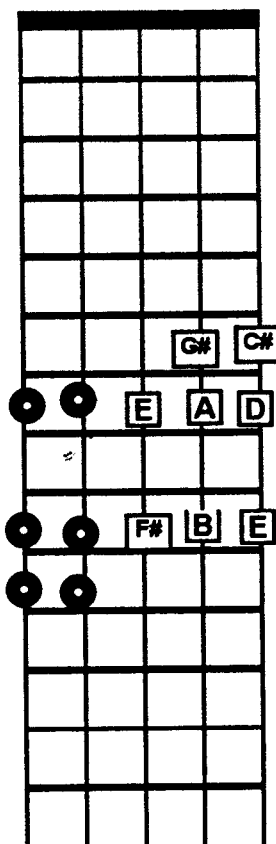
A Mixolydian



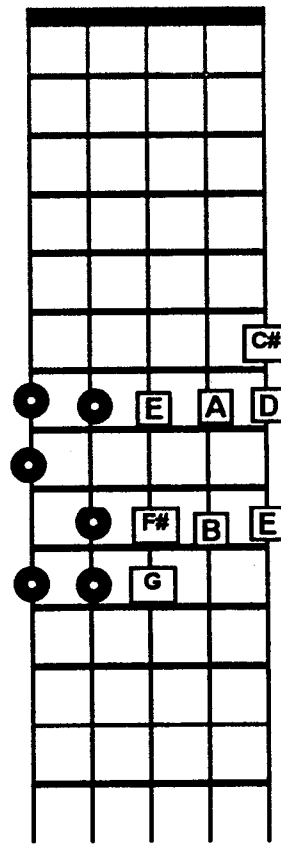
C Mixolydian



E Mixolydian



E Dorian



Dali's Llama

The image shows a musical score for a guitar exercise. The top staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and the bottom staff is in guitar notation (treble clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The exercise is divided into two sections: A7 and C7. The A7 section consists of two measures, and the C7 section consists of two measures. The bass line in the top staff is a simple eighth-note pattern. The guitar part in the bottom staff uses a combination of open strings and fretted notes to create a harmonic texture. The A7 chord is played in the first two measures, and the C7 chord is played in the last two measures.

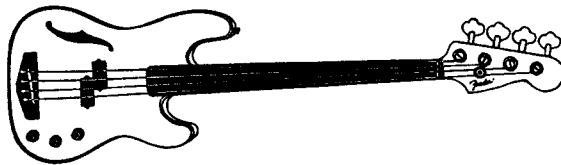
The musical notation shows the A7 and E7 chords in the bass and tenor staves. The bass staff (bottom) is in 3/4 time and the tenor staff (top) is in 3/4 time. The A7 chord is shown in the first three measures, and the E7 chord is shown in the fourth measure. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines.

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The top system features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bottom system features a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bass line is written in a simple, folk-like style. The score is divided into four measures, each with a chord symbol above it: A9, A7, E7, and A7. The first measure is marked with a '1' and the second with a '2'. The third measure is marked with a '3' and the fourth with a '4'. The score is written in a simple, folk-like style.

House 4 Sale

The Modes And Keys Used:



The Art of The Slap:

"House 4 Sale" employs the D Aeolian mode from the key of F, C Ionian mode from the key of C, A Aeolian mode from the key of C, and the A Mixolydian mode from the key of D.

The A7 also belongs to the key of D minor, coming out of it's Harmonic minor scale, relative to the F Major scale.

Over the Dm7 chords, I used the D Aeolian modes to comp my bass lines.

Over the Am7 in bar 5, I substituted the C Ionian mode in place of a pure minor, or Aeolian mode.

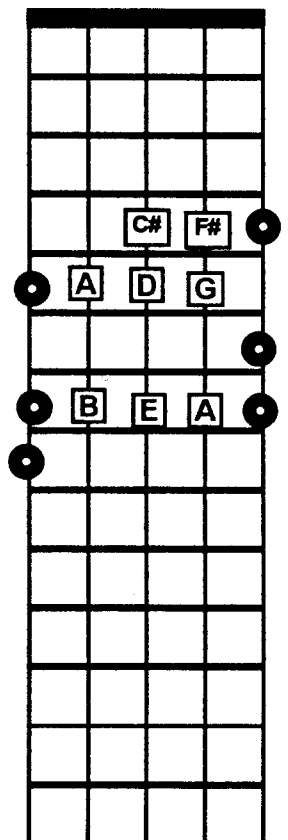
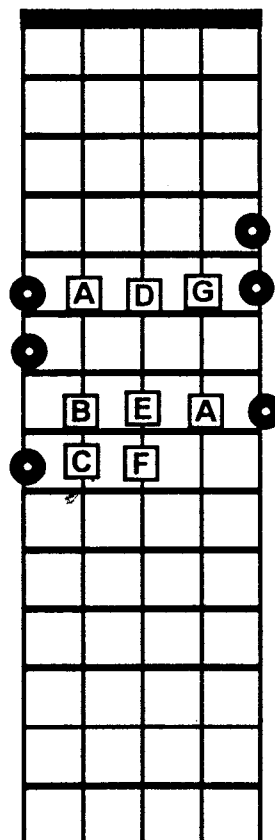
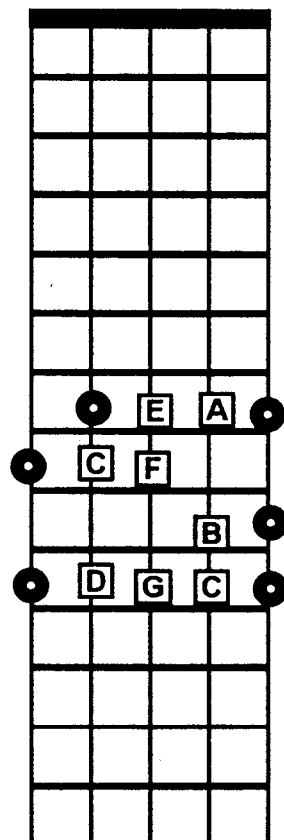
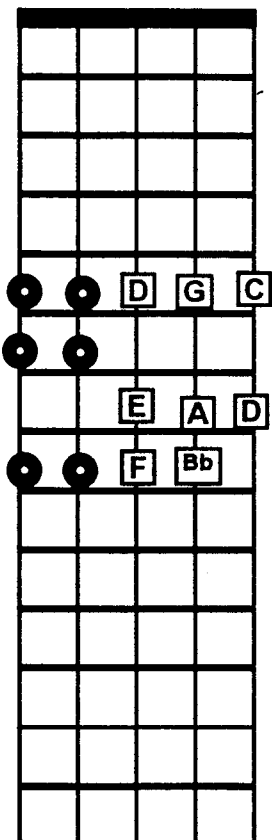
I then used the A Aeolian mode over bars 13-15, and the A Mixolydian in the final 16th bar.

D Aeolian

C Ionian

A Aeolian

A Mixolydian



House 4 Sale

[illegible][illegible]

Dm⁷

The image shows a musical exercise for the Dm7 chord. It consists of two staves: a bass staff and a tenor staff. The bass staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tenor staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The exercise is divided into four measures. The first measure shows the Dm7 chord in the bass staff (Bb, D, F, Ab) and the tenor staff (Bb, D, F, Ab). The second measure shows the Dm7 chord in the bass staff (Bb, D, F, Ab) and the tenor staff (Bb, D, F, Ab). The third measure shows the Dm7 chord in the bass staff (Bb, D, F, Ab) and the tenor staff (Bb, D, F, Ab). The fourth measure shows the Dm7 chord in the bass staff (Bb, D, F, Ab) and the tenor staff (Bb, D, F, Ab).

Am⁷ A⁷

House Party

The Modes And Keys Used:



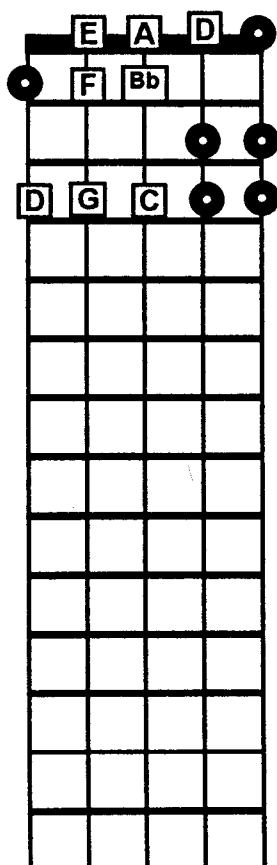
The Art of The Slap:

"House Party" employs the D Aeolian mode from the key of F, A Aeolian mode from the key of C and the A Mixolydian mode from the key of D.

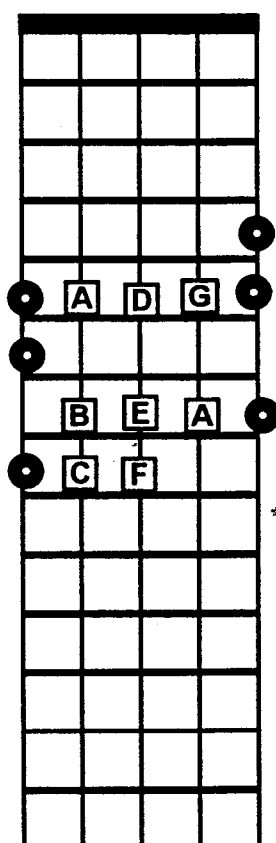
The A7 also belongs to the key of D minor, coming out of it's Harmonic minor scale, relative to the F Major scale.

Over the Dm7 chords, I used the D Aeolian modes to comp my bass lines. I then used the A Aeolian mode over bars 5, 6, 13-15, and the A Mixolydian in the final 16th bar.

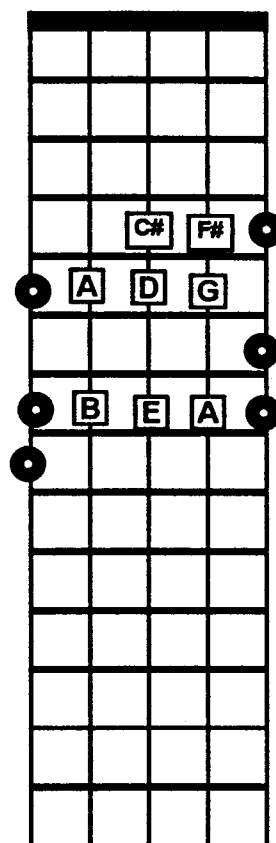
D Aeolian



A Aeolian



A Mixolydian



House Party

Dm⁷

The first system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note melody. The bottom staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Am⁷ **Dm⁷**

The second system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note melody. The bottom staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Dm⁷

The third system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note melody with triplets. The bottom staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment with triplets. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Am⁷ **A⁷**

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note melody. The bottom staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Genitourinary Man

The Modes And Keys Used:

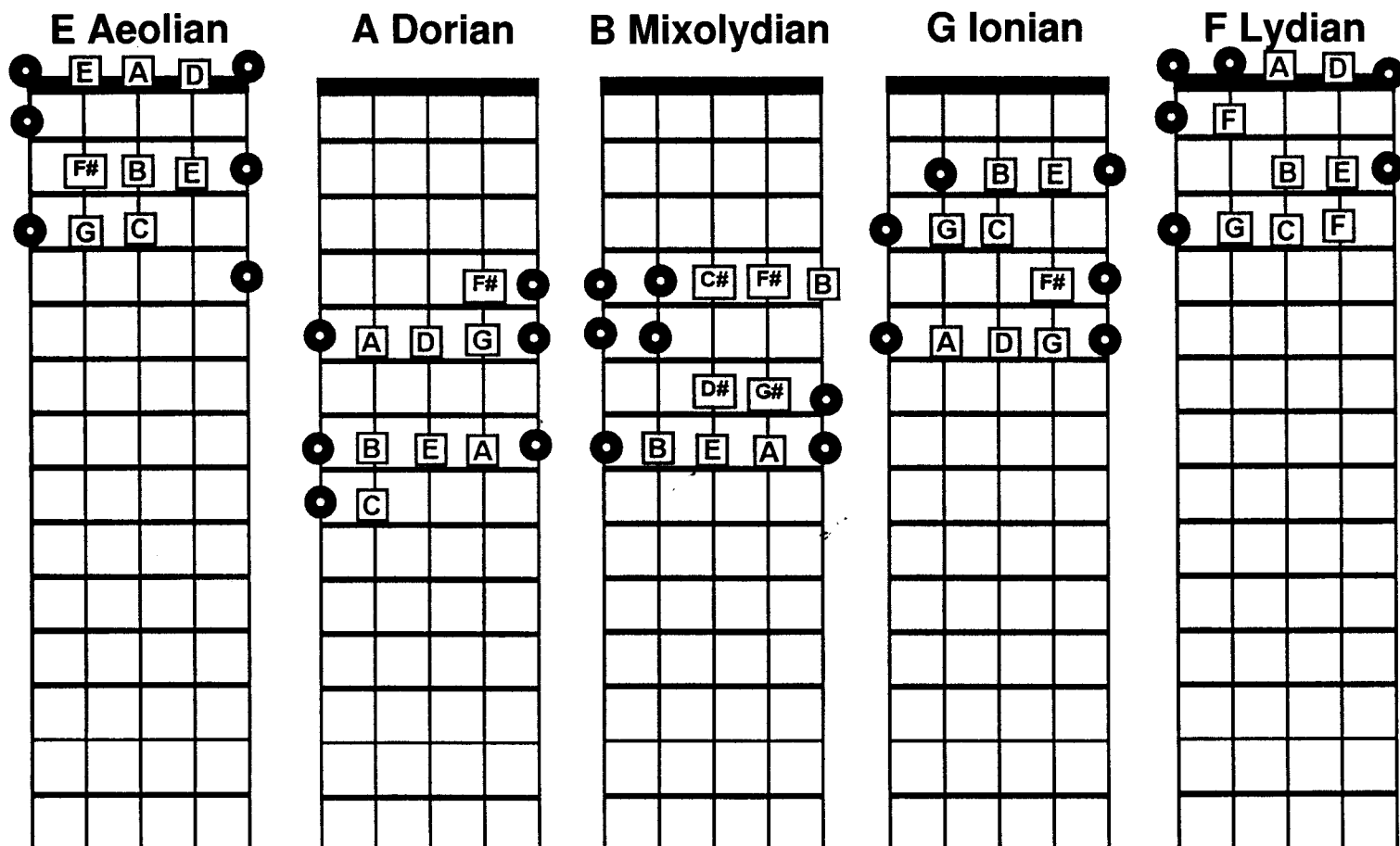


The Art of The Slap:

The chart on the following page contains a couple key changes. The groove is very modal. This is a great example of how the modes can be used to develop a simple melodic bass line.

The E Aeolian mode will play over the Em7 chord. The A Dorian over the Am7 chord. The B Mixolydian over the B7 chord. The G Ionian works over the Gma7/9, and F Lydian works over the Fma7/9.

The chart is based in the key of G, the B7 chord in the key of E actually acts as a secondary dominant chord, although it can be observed as the five chord in the key of E minor, which is relative to the key of G.



Genitourinary Man

Em⁷ Am⁷ B⁷ Em⁷

1 4 4 0 2 3 4 4 2 5 7 8 7 6 5 7 7 9 9 6 7 0 2 0 2 7 7 7

Em⁷ Am⁷ B⁷ Em⁷

1 4 4 0 2 3 4 4 2 5 7 8 7 6 5 7 7 9 9 6 7 0 7 0 0 7

Am^{7/11} Gmaj^{7/9}

1 5 4 5 7 6 7 3 5 4 2 3 5 2 3 5 4 2 3 5 2

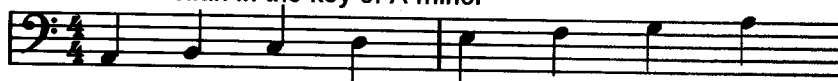
Fmaj^{7/9} B⁷

1 3 2 0 3 2 0 7 6 5 7 7 9 9 6 7 7 7 7 7

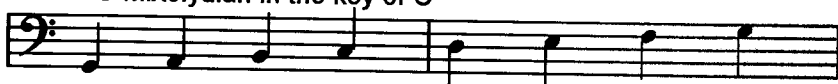
Beheaded Chicken Dance

The Modes And Keys Used:

A Aeolian in the key of A minor



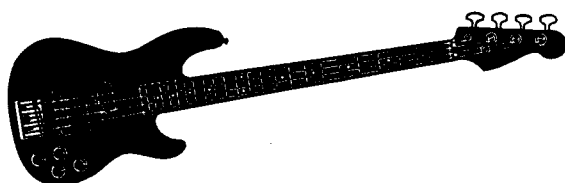
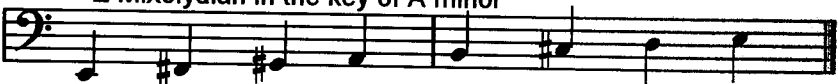
G Mixolydian in the key of C



F Lydian in the key of C



E Mixolydian in the key of A minor



The Art of The Slap:

The chart on the next page contains bass lines sculpted out of two keys: the key of A minor, relative to C major, and the key of F minor, relative to the key of Ab major.

The E7 chord naturally belongs to the key of A major, but in this case it is coming from the key of A minor. The E7 chord is built from the A Harmonic minor scale too.

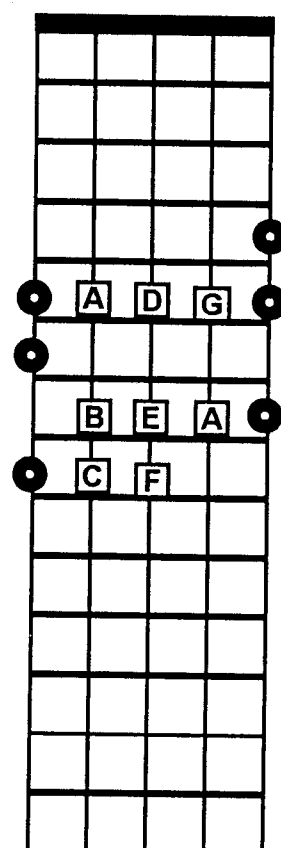
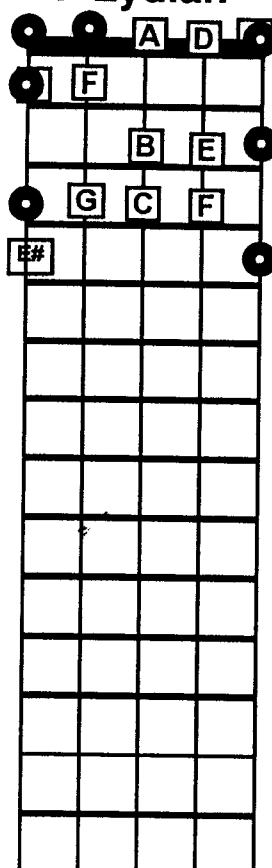
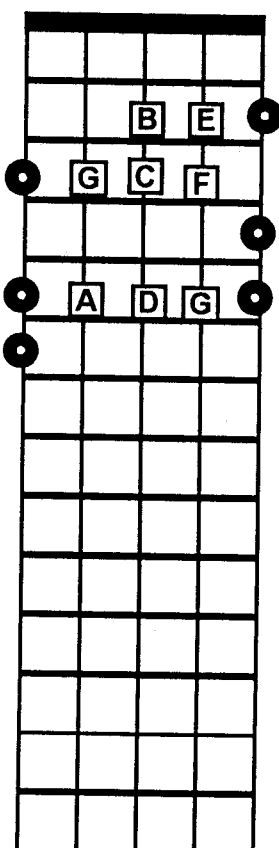
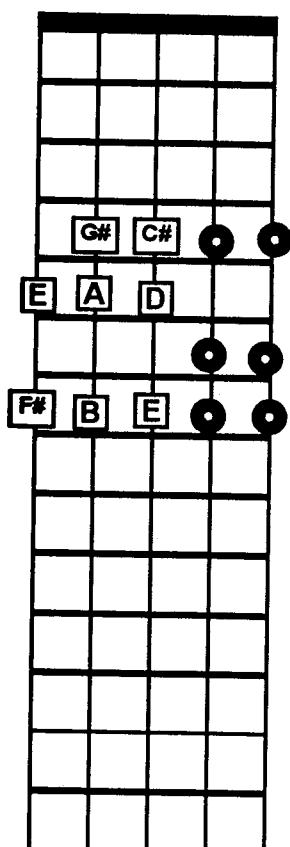
The A Aeolian mode is used over the Ami7, Ami7/11 chords. The F Aeolian mode is used over the Fmi7, Fmi7/11 chords. The G Mixolydian mode plays over the G chord and the E Mixolydian mode over the E7sus, E7 chords.

A Aeolian

G Mixolydian

F Lydian

E Mixolydian



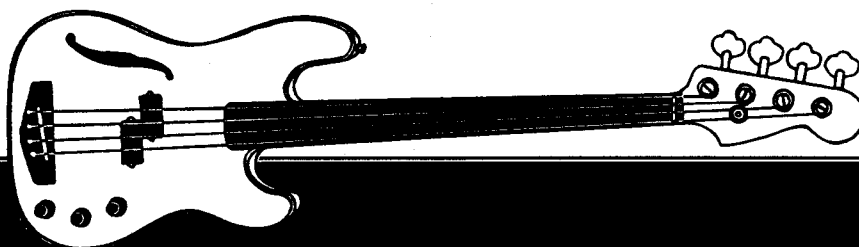
Beheaded Chicken Dance

Am⁷ Fmaj⁷

G Am⁷

Am^{7/11} Fm^{7/11}

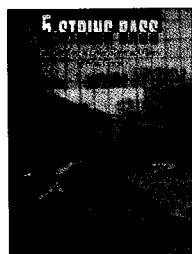
Am^{7/11} E⁷_{sus}⁴ E⁷



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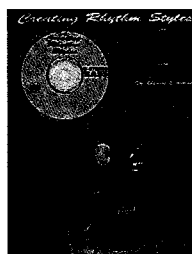
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